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BLOODY CLASH IS FEARED IN EASTERN OREGON

OFFICER INSTRUCTED TO DECLARE MARTIAL LAW IN COPPERFIELD

In Case Saloon Men Refuse to Quit Business at Once He Will Enforce Edict of West--Executive Says Miss Hobbs and Colonel Lawson Are Working Under Special Instructions--Miss Hobbs Delivers Ultimatum of Governor to Mayor--Will Return on Next Train to Baker for Visit With Friends.

[UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE.] Copperfield, Or., Jan. 2.—Miss Hobbs, Governor West's special representative, five feet, three inches in her neat tan boots, stood out on the little depot platform here this afternoon and read Governor West's proclamation declaring Copperfield under martial law. She was flanked by Lieutenant-Colonel Lawson, of the Oregon National Guard and five members of the coast artillery, with rifles loaded and ready.

Mayor H. A. Stewart, the six councilmen, of whom four are in the saloon business that Miss Hobbs came to put out of commission, and every other of the 84 citizens of Copperfield were present to hear what the governor's secretary had to say.

Militia's Coming Surprised. The sending of the militiamen to enforce Miss Hobbs' orders came as a surprise and leaves the lawless element in a quandary what to do.

The attorneys for Mayor Stewart and William Weigand two of the saloon-keepers, James Nichols, of Baker, telephoned his clients this morning not to let the governor bluff them out, and to use force, if necessary, to keep the saloons open.

All of the men are armed and ready to shoot if they believe they can make their resistance to the governor's order stick.

That the handful of guardsmen will have a dangerous time carrying out their instructions to seize the saloons and confiscate the stock of liquor seemed certain.

Guns Are Conspicuous. Mayor Stewart, leader of one faction of the town, and Martin Knesovitch, of the other, were both on hand, with their followers. Guns were conspicuous. It was raining and cold, but Miss Hobbs, accompanied by Colonel Lawson and his men, did not attempt the long climb up to the town hall on the hill, preferring to stand out on the platform, while Miss Hobbs read her communication from Governor West.

"I have a proclamation here from the governor," said Miss Hobbs. She did not seem dismayed by the nature of the welcoming crowd, the appearance of which would have been enough to make an ordinary man retreat to the train, to say nothing of a girl so small. She seemed lost in her great coat of furs.

May Burn Buildings. "All right, go ahead," said Mayor Stewart. Then Miss Hobbs read the governor's proclamation, which demanded that all saloons be closed immediately, and that all officials of the town who are liquor dealers resign immediately.

Colonel Lawson has instructions to burn down the buildings if he meets with resistance. While it is not given out by the governor, it is fair to presume that about all Miss Hobbs will have to do with the affair at Copperfield is to read to the mayor and council of that city the following letter which the governor made public today:

"To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council, Copperfield, Oregon: Gentlemen: Provision is made, through the constitution and laws of the state, for the incorporation of cities and towns, and they are given the right to regulate all local affairs subject to the criminal laws of the state.

"The purpose of permitting cities and towns to incorporate is apparent. It gives the residents thereof some rule in the matter of all local government,

thus making possible a better enforcement of the law and securing such other advantages of government as the residents may desire. It was never intended that the right to incorporate should be used by any number of citizens as a means to promote organized vice or to make themselves immune from prosecution under the criminal laws of the state. It is a fact which cannot be disputed that most of the crime and disorders with which government has to cope spring from the saloon. Therefore, it follows as a corollary that where the city government is under the control of the saloon, law enforcement will be thrown to the winds and vice will prevail.

"Our investigations show that the mayor is engaged in the saloon business; that his associate in such business is a member of the city council; that the proprietor of another saloon in your city is likewise a member of said council; and that his bartender is also a councilman; that a fourth member is a hanger-on around one of these resorts and in sympathy with their activities. This gives the saloon element absolute control of all city affairs.

"We further find that on November 24, 1913, the mayor appears to have believed it necessary to call a meeting of the citizens of Copperfield in the city hall for the purpose of discussing ways and means for the protection of life and property; that this call was the result of a fight between two saloon factions and one in which no law-abiding citizen could have had any particular interest.

"Numerous letters have reached this office, also a petition signed by a large number of residents of Copperfield and surrounding country, appealing for aid in the matter of law-enforcement and asking that this office take prompt steps to furnish relief.

"The sheriff of Baker county advises us that the laws are undoubtedly being violated, but neither he nor the district attorney appear to be in position to cope with the situation.

"Section 10, of Article V, of the constitution, provides that the governor shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Section 9 of Article V, constitution, provides that he 'may call out such (military) forces to execute the laws.'

"Section 3848 of the code provides that the governor shall have the power in cases of breaches of the peace or of imminent danger thereof to order the national guard into service."

"Wishing to give your community every opportunity to co-operate with this office in its efforts to enforce the laws of the state, we ask: First—For the resignation of the mayor and such members of the council as are proprietors or employed in and about any establishment dispensing intoxicating liquors.

"Second—That until a complete re-organization of the city government can be undertaken all saloons be closed forthwith and be kept closed, and

"Third—To prevent any possibility of liquor being sold that the stock on hand be shipped out of the city and that it be delivered to the railroad station for shipment not later than 4 o'clock p. m., Saturday, January 3, 1914.

"If assurance of such co-operation is not given at once to my representative, it will become necessary for this office to declare martial law, to forthwith suspend your city government, close all places where liquors are sold and ship such liquors to some point outside of

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ASTOR TELLS OF PLAN TO PUT LOAN SHARKS ALL OUT OF BUSINESS

Rosenwald and Carnegie to Aid Him and Will Devote Millions to Purpose.

FIRST BANK IN CHICAGO

War on Sharks Will Be Waged Vigorously and Hundreds of Small Banks May Be Abandoned.

[UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE.] New York, Jan. 2.—Vincent Astor gave the press a report today that Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, and Andrew Carnegie and himself plan a war on loan sharks, having determined to use millions of their own money to enable working men to borrow without loss of self-respect.

"The report is correct," Astor telegraphed in response to a United Press query by wire, addressed to him at Rhinebeck. "I believe that such a plan will be a great benefit to those who, in the past, have been victims of predatory loan sharks.

Details of Project. Rosenwald just now is in Europe; Carnegie in the south. Astor, however, was prepared to give details of the project. He gave credit for the plan the trio have in mind to Italian Finance Minister Jussotti, founder of an Italian system of banks, which loan sums as low as \$10 to workmen or to others, who, without security, can furnish fellow workers' endorsements.

While the project has its philanthropic side, Astor said it had its business aspect as well, as it is estimated it would pay 6 per cent. As soon as the profits rise above that figure, he explained, the promoters intend to lower their interest rates.

May Have Many Banks. The first bank, it was stated, probably would be opened soon in Chicago. The aggregate capital of this and the other banks, it was intended to place at \$5,000,000. This, it was made clear, would practically be only a nominal figure, since the entire fortunes of all three promoters were involved as guarantees of the success of the scheme.

Besides the big banks, it was predicted that hundreds of small ones would be established as the enterprise broadens.

It was said the new currency law will not affect the plan.

S. P. BLOCKED BY SLIDE

[UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE.] Redding, Cal., Jan. 2.—The Southern Pacific Shasta route was again blocked today as a result of another landslide last night above Lamers. Trains stalled by previous slides, fortunately, had all gotten by the new obstruction. Last night's slide was 100 feet long and 19 feet deep. Railroad officials declared the track would be cleared before night.

Effort to Rob Ship Frustrated

Captain Knocks Revolver From Hold-Up's Hand, Grabs and Throws Him to Floor of Cabin.

[UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE.] San Francisco, Jan. 2.—An effort to rob the steamer Willamette, which sailed from Los Angeles yesterday for Seattle, was averted when Captain Charles Reiner, commander of the Willamette, knocked a gun from the hand of one of the conspirators and then overpowered him.

When the vessel was off Redondo, and Captain Reiner was in his cabin, making up his accounts, the door was pushed open and a man stepped in with a revolver leveled at the captain's head. There was \$2000 in the same and other valuables in the cabin that the captain did not intend to give up. With an agility that gave the hold-up no chance, the captain grabbed him, knocked the revolver from his hand, threw him to the floor and held him until he was placed in irons.

Another passenger, who boarded the boat with the first man, and who was found also to be armed, was arrested. A launch lying close to the steamer is believed to have been waiting to take the men off.

The information regarding the attempted holdup reached C. R. McCormick, president of the company owning the vessel, last night. The Willamette is due in San Francisco today.

BUSH ESTATE MAY YIELD STATE \$20,000 UNDER TAX LAW

The Bush estate, which is estimated at \$2,000,000, will, if it sizes up to the estimate, be the largest to come under the provisions of the inheritance tax law, and will pay the state \$20,000.

MUST BE REGISTERED.

[UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE.] Washington, Jan. 2.—Gold coin, bullion and gold dust cannot be shipped into the United States from Alaska by mail after today except in sealed packages, registered, and not weighing over 11 pounds, according to postoffice department rulings.

The Weather

The Dickey Bird says: Oregon: Rain, west, rain or snow east portion to night and Saturday; south-east shifting to south-west winds, high along coast.

EXPOSURE OF GRAFT DRIVES MORGAN FROM RAILROAD DIRECTORIES

Admits Public Sentiment Is Against Methods of Control in Statement.

LACK OF TIME ALSO PLEA

Still Member of Firm Director of Steel Corporation, N. P. Railroad and Some Other Firms.

[UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE.] New York, Jan. 2.—Members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., have resigned as directors in about 20 railroads and industrial companies, it was announced today.

Morgan declared in his statement that "an apparent change in public sentiment in regard to directorships," seems to warrant withdrawal from many of the companies. Morgan's statement follows:

Long Wanted to Do It.

"The necessity of attending many board meetings has been so severe a burden upon our time that we have long wished to withdraw from the directorates of many corporations. Most of these directorships we have accepted with reluctance and only because we felt constrained to keep in touch with properties which we had organized and whose securities we have recommended to the public, both here and abroad. An apparent change in public sentiment in regard to directorships seems now to warrant us seeking to resign from some of these corporations. Indeed, it may be in view of the change in sentiment upon this subject, that we shall be in a better position to serve such properties as security holders, if we are not directors. We have already resigned from the companies mentioned, and we expect from time to time to withdraw from other boards upon which we feel there is no special obligation to remain."

Quits Many Companies.

As a result of the action decided upon Morgan has resigned as a director of the New York Central railroad, West Shore, Lake Shore, Michigan Central, C. C. C. and St. L., New Haven and Hartford, Central New England railroad, New York West Chester and Boston, Harlem River and Port Chester, the Millbrook company, New England Navigation company, New England Steamship company, Rhode Island company, Rutland Railway company, New York, Chicago and St. Louis railroad, Hartford and Connecticut Western, Ontario and Western, and the Western Union Telegraph company.

Of other members of the firm, Chas. Steele has resigned as a director in the Jersey Central and United States Steel corporation.

H. P. Davidson resigned from the American Telephone & Telegraph company, the Astor Trust company, the

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FEDERALS ARE DESPERATELY HOLDING CITY

Enormous Quantities of Ammunition Wasted by Both Sides--Federal Fire Has Been Much Less Effective Than Rebels'--Reinforcements for General Ortega's Army--Terrific Din of Musketry and Cannon--Fewer Desertions Today--The Wounded Cared for at Presidio--Money for Paying Federal Army Stolen.

Report One Thousand Dead.

It has been impossible to get an accurate estimate of the dead and wounded at Ojinaga. The only thing refugees would say was that "at least 500 bodies lie in the streets of Ojinaga," and that 1000 are wounded there. These figures are probably exaggerated, army officers believe.

Last dispatches received showed the federals have made the most remarkable resistance of the present Mexican revolution. After the rebels had captured the chain of hills south of Ojinaga, the federal position was hopeless. The hills enabled the assailants to mount their big guns and pour a heavy fire into the federal trenches for hours.

Much Ammunition Wasted.

The rattle of musketry and the booming of cannon made a terrific din, but the American officers say enormous quantities of ammunition are being wasted on both sides. The federal fire has been much less effective than the rebel, causing observers to believe the former are conserving their powder supplies to resist the final rebel charge.

The left wing of General Ortega's army was reinforced during the night by 800 troops from Coahuila.

Not So Many Desertions.

The federal demoralization, which appears to have begun last night, was checked today, and there were fewer desertions to the American side of the border than at any time since the battle began Monday.

Fifty-three federal wounded are being cared for in the Mission church here, which has been converted into an emergency hospital. About as many more are in hospitals.

Money for Troops Stolen.

It is learned that \$70,500 in Mexican money, brought here Wednesday, to be used in paying the federal troops had been stolen. There is no clew to the thieves.

Federals Are Doomed.

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 2.—The main body of the federal army at Ojinaga was still desperately resisting General Ortega's rebels early today, but the end of the battle was near, according to meagre dispatches received here. Communication below Marfa, Texas, has been interrupted.

Before the wires were cut, however, enough was learned to show that the federals were in a hopeless position. After having resisted in an almost superhuman manner a steady artillery fire lasting 30 hours, the federal forces were badly demoralized, and a precipitate flight to the American side of the border was expected.

Flight Already Begun.

In fact, last dispatches indicates that the flight had already begun. It was estimated that fully 1500 federals had crossed or had attempted to cross the Rio Grande river. Those of the fugitives who were wounded were allowed to remain, but the others were forced back to Ojinaga by American troops, after having been disarmed.

General Scott, Commanding the United States troops at Fort Bliss, has received no dispatches from Major McNamee, commanding the border patrol at Presidio, Texas, for 12 hours. He has ordered McNamee to continue his policy of preventing armed federals fleeing to the American side, and has also sent specific instructions for guid-

ance when the maid federal army abandons Ojinaga and plunges across the river.

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NEW REQUIREMENTS.

[UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE.] Washington, Jan. 2.—Falling into line with 70 other medical schools throughout the country, the medical department of George Washington University today began to require that for admission to the freshman year, the pupil must have at least one year's work in physics, chemistry, biology and modern language.

WOMAN AND PATROLMAN BELIEVED VICTIMS OF UNKNOWN POISONER

[UNITED PRESS LEASED WIRE.] New York, Jan. 2.—Investigation into the death of Mrs. Laura Marsh Gibson, a nurse, and Patrolman James Brady was resumed with vigor today, following the statement of retiring Coroner Jacob Shoups, of the Bronx, that he was convinced they were murdered. Both bodies were found in Brady's home. It was first believed it was a case of double suicide, or that one of the victims had poisoned the other. After an inquest the coroner's jury brought in a verdict declaring death was due to poisoning by hydrocyanic acid, administered by "a person or persons unknown."

Mrs. M. Gibson came here from Johnstown, Pa. Her mother is understood to be on her way to New York to aid in the investigation. Shoups declared today that every bit of evidence gathered was against the suicide theory, and indicated a double murder. The glasses from which the victims drank poisoned milk, as well as the stomachs have been turned over to the authorities for complete analysis. Evidence is said to indicate to have been discovered, which leads the police to believe that jealousy might have been the motive. A note book belonging to Brady was found containing names and addresses of several women. Notes exchanged between Brady and Mrs. Gibson, just before their death, gave no indication that they contemplated suicide. A milk bottle was found in the refrigerator, however, which was charged with hydrocyanic acid or some other poison.

Widow's Pension Not Provided for in Marion County Budget

"There ain't goin' to be no widows' pensions," according to the 1914 Marion county budget as drawn up by the court. While the county authorities claimed heretofore that there were no funds on hand with which to follow out the strict letter of the widows' pension act, passed by the last legislature, and by this excuse turned down over 65 legal applicants for such pensions, just what excuse it may make for not granting pensions among the many destitute mothers who have taken advantage of the new law, so far as they could, by filing the necessary applications with the county clerk. The court has wholly failed to set aside any funds with which to carry out the purport of the law this

year and thus make amends for the long delay in taking serious consideration of the applications now on hand.

The 1914 budget contains the usual appropriation of \$1200 for the relief of families in distress, \$14,000 for the poor farm and a small sum for the indigent soldiers, but not a dollar has been set aside for the widows of the county, in accordance with the law which is now in effect.

Other counties in the state are taking care of the widows by granting them a pension whenever their petitions for same prove them worthy. Multnomah county is spending thousands of dollars in order to keep within the requirements of the widows' pension act. Why does

Marion county refuse to follow this law? This is a question which has so far this year been unanswered and which several local taxpayers are wondering about.

According to those who profess to know, the "relief fund," as set aside in the budget, is a usual item which has been added to the expense of the county for years. The old soldiers' fund is another old matter, while the poor farm is always liberally appropriated for by the county. But why the county officials overlooked the item of widows' pensions fund is a mystery and just what disposition will be made of the many applicants who have filed their applications according to law remains to be seen.